

FLORIDA

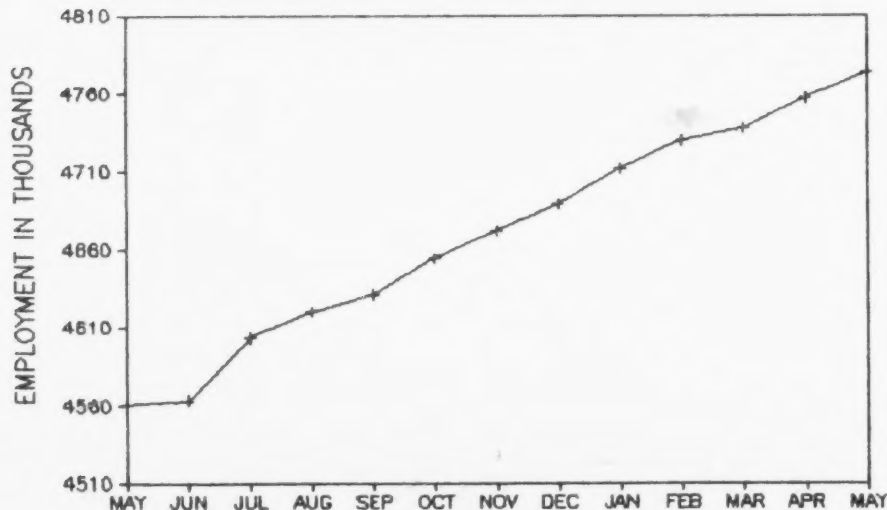
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information



- HIGHLIGHTS:**
- * Florida's annual job growth rate has remained almost constant at 4.7 percent. This was equivalent to 212,500 new jobs to reach a total of 4,773,000 in May.
 - * Florida's employment growth rate was the fastest of the nation's largest states and the second fastest when all the states in the nation were compared.
 - * Trade and services remained as the industries gaining the highest number of new jobs and increasing at the fastest rate of job growth over the year.
 - * Construction was Florida's slowest growing sector -- gaining only 200 new jobs over the year but losing 5,200 jobs since January 1987.
 - * Florida's unemployment rate at 5.4 percent in May has declined for five straight months and was 0.9 percentage points below the national rate of 6.3 percent in May.

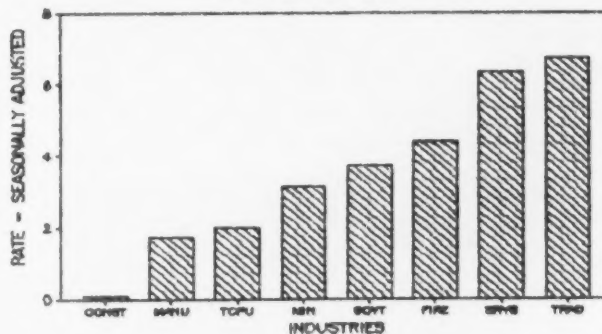
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, MAY 1986-MAY 1987



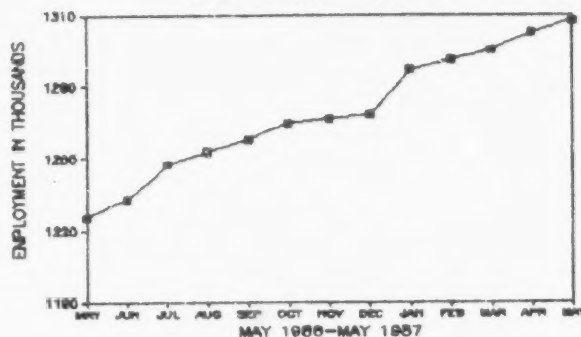
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

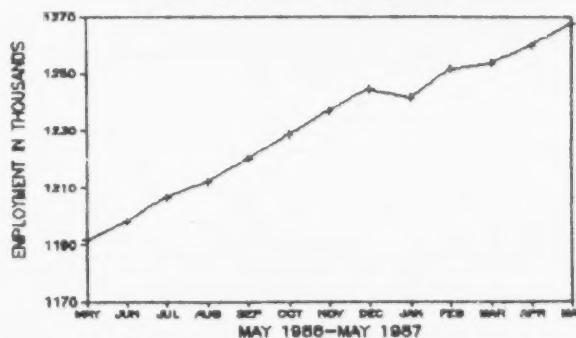
MAY 1986-MAY 1987



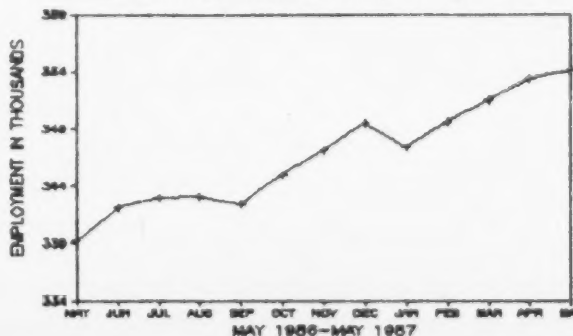
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Sources: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

JOB GAINS STEADY: The seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment growth rate over the year slipped slightly in May to 4.7 percent from 4.8 percent in April. The annual growth had held steady at 4.7 percent for the three months prior to April's 4.8 percent. The number of new jobs gained over the year in May was 212,500 to reach a total job count of 4,773,000. Employment growth during 1987 has been surpassing that of 1986 (which had an annual average gain of 4.1 percent).

Only two industries, trade (6.7 percent) and services (6.3 percent), grew faster than the statewide average of 4.7 percent in May. The two slowest growing major industrial sectors were construction (0.1 percent) and manufacturing (1.7 percent). All major industrial categories experienced positive growth over the year in May with construction being the only sector to lose jobs over the month.

STRONG GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The trade industry kept its position as "job leader" with the fastest annual growth rate of 6.7 percent, the highest number of new jobs (81,900) over the year, and the highest number of total jobs in May (1,307,400). The subsectors of eating and drinking places; food stores; miscellaneous retail stores; and general merchandise stores contributed most of the new jobs in the trade industry. These trade subsectors are primarily a function of state population growth and tourism.

The services industry was second in every category behind trade. It experienced the second fastest annual growth rate (6.3 percent), the second highest number of new jobs (75,600) over the year, and also was the second largest industry in May (1,267,300). The majority of new jobs in the services industry were in the subsectors of health services and business services. These subsectors also are a function of state population growth but more specifically are related to Florida's aging population and to Florida's strong growth in business establishments (business services supports other industrial sectors).

STEADY GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The finance, insurance, and real estate sector grew by 4.4 percent or 14,900 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 354,100 in May. Growth in this sector has slowed in recent months relative to trade and services; there had been several months in the past where this industry had been the fastest growing industrial sector. Although the second largest subsector in this industry was banking, most of the new jobs were located in real estate, insurance carriers, and credit agencies other than banks. Some of the slower growth in this industrial category could be the result of the housing slowdown, higher interest rates resulting in less mortgage refinancing, and the liability problems plaguing Florida's insurance industry.

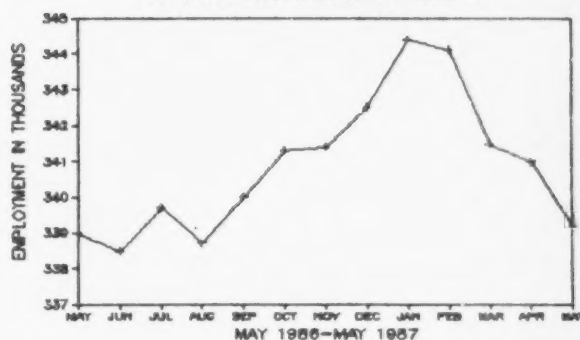
Construction employment was Florida's slowest growing sector in May over the year. It grew by 0.1 percent or 200 jobs to reach a total of 339,200. Construction jobs peaked in January 1987 at 344,400 and have been on a steady decline since then. The number of jobs lost since January was 5,200 in construction. Over the month in May 1,800 jobs have been lost. This industry responds to population growth; state and national economic conditions; interest rates; housing inventories; and tax incentives. Most of the recent slowdown in construction jobs in Florida are the result of higher interest rates, satisfaction of pent-up demand, excess inventories (commercial and retail), and tax reform. Most of the annual decline in jobs was in the subsector of general building contractors and the monthly decline was in heavy construction contractors.

FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Florida remained as the state with the fastest job growth rate (4.7 percent) of the nation's largest states in May. The second fastest growth rate over the year was in North Carolina (3.5 percent). In terms of the number of new jobs, Florida (213,500) was in second place behind only California with 351,000 (not seasonally adjusted). Texas remained as the only large state in the nation to lose employment in May over the year (-1.5 percent or -102,100 jobs) due to the oil and gas extraction industry.

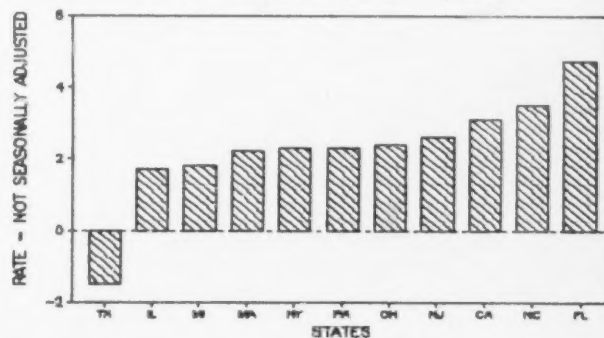
When comparing all states in the nation, non-agricultural employment rose by 2.0 percent or more in twenty-nine states over the year. The largest percentage gains occurred in Nevada (6.4 percent), Florida (4.7 percent), and Tennessee (4.3 percent). Nevada being a less populous state than Florida, was the only state to experience a faster pace of job growth than Florida. Of the eight states with over-the-year employment declines, two had losses in excess of 3.0 percent -- Wyoming (5.6 percent) and Alaska (3.4 percent).

Most states experienced over-the-year employment gains in finance, insurance, and real estate; services; trade; and government. In contrast, twenty-three states had reductions in manufacturing jobs, with the largest declines occurring in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Twenty-six states reported losses in mining jobs; these were concentrated in Colorado, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



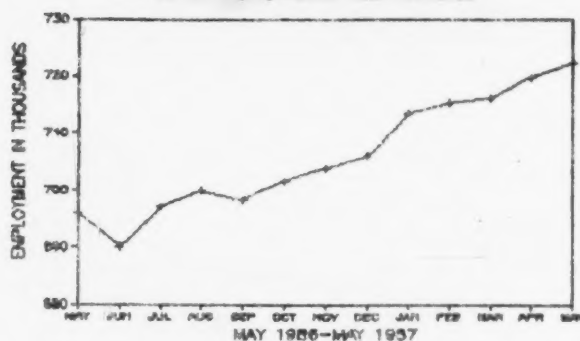
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, MAY 1987/1986



Sources: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

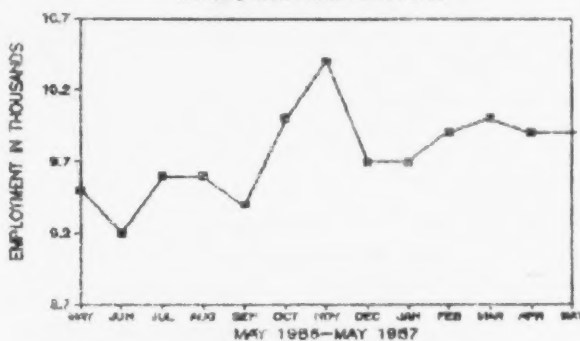
Jobs in the government sector gained by 3.7 percent or 26,100 in May over the year to reach a total of 722,200. Local government is by far the largest subsector and it also has gained the highest number of new jobs. Both finance, insurance, and real estate and government have been on steady growth paths over the last twelve months. Government employment is a function of population growth and government fiscal activity.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GOVERNMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



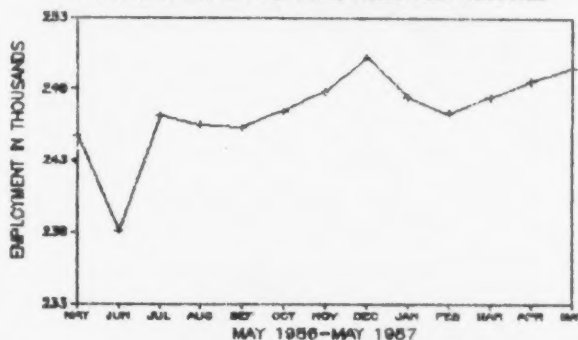
VOLATILE/SLOWER GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The mining sector although very small picked up employment at a pace of 3.1 percent or 300 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 9,900 in May. The mining industry has experienced some improvement in recent months. The decline of the U.S. dollar and the relative health of Florida's agricultural sector may have helped to break the previous downward trend in mining employment. Job levels in this industry have remained volatile on a monthly basis due to layoffs and recalls. Mining employment is a function of demand for phosphate fertilizer, economic conditions in agriculture, technological change, the value of the U.S. dollar, and foreign competition.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT MINING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



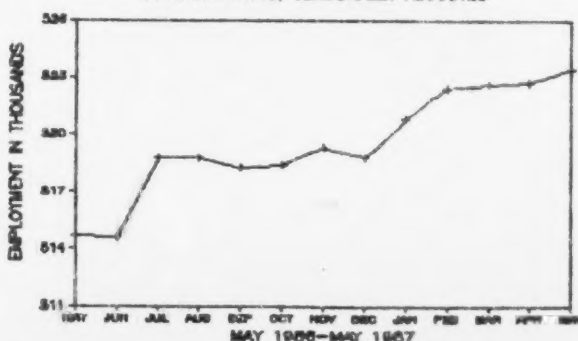
The transportation, communications, and public utilities industry (TCPU) grew by 2.0 percent or 4,800 jobs in May over the year to reach a total of 249,500. This sector has experienced some improvement since March of this year but was still below the annual peak of December 1986. Subsectors gaining the most jobs over the year were public utilities; water transportation; and trucking and warehousing. Those subsectors losing employment over the year were transportation by air and railroad transportation. The strong drop in employment shown on the graph for June 1986 was due to strike activity. Employment in the TCPU industry is a function primarily of general population growth but technological improvements have had an impact.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL., SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Manufacturing jobs in May went up by 8,700 or 1.7 percent over the year to reach a total of 523,400. Since March 1987 employment growth in this sector has slowed after experiencing stronger job growth in January and February. Most of manufacturing's new jobs were in the subsectors of printing and publishing and transportation equipment. Those subsectors losing employment over the year were machinery, except electrical; electrical and electronic equipment; and food and kindred products. Manufacturing employment is a function of national and international economic conditions (because many of these products are exported and consumed outside the State of Florida) including foreign competition and the value of the U.S. dollar. Technological improvements and government spending on defense have also had an impact on Florida's factory employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	May Preliminary 1987	April Final 1987	May Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4773.0	4756.8	4560.5	16.2	0.3	212.5	4.7
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.1
CONSTRUCTION	339.2	341.0	339.0	-1.8	-0.5	0.2	0.1
MANUFACTURING	523.4	522.7	514.7	0.7	0.1	8.7	1.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	317.1	315.8	311.7	1.3	0.4	5.4	1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.4	206.7	203.2	-0.3	-0.1	3.2	1.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.5	248.5	244.7	1.0	0.4	4.8	2.0
TRADE	1307.4	1302.3	1225.5	5.1	0.4	81.9	6.7
WHOLESALE (1)	257.5	257.1	249.9	0.4	0.2	7.6	3.0
RETAIL	1050.2	1045.7	975.9	4.5	0.4	74.3	7.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	353.0	354.1	330.2	-1.1	-0.3	22.8	6.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	354.1	353.3	339.2	0.8	0.2	14.9	4.4
SERVICES	1267.3	1259.4	1191.7	7.7	0.6	75.6	6.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	121.8	119.3	116.8	2.5	2.1	5.0	4.3
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	332.4	330.6	311.9	1.8	0.5	20.5	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	4050.8	4037.1	3864.4	13.7	0.3	186.4	4.8
GOVERNMENT	722.2	719.7	696.1	2.5	0.3	26.1	3.7

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986								1987					Over-the-Year Change	
	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY (P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4560.5	4563.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.6	4729.6	4737.6	4756.8	4773.0	4.7	212.5
MINING (1)	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	3.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	339.0	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	344.4	344.1	341.5	341.0	339.2	0.1	0.2
MANUFACTURING	314.7	314.6	318.8	318.8	318.3	318.4	319.3	318.8	320.8	322.4	322.6	322.7	323.4	1.7	8.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.0	314.3	315.9	316.3	315.8	317.1	1.7	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.2	203.3	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.8	206.1	206.3	205.8	205.7	206.0	206.7	206.4	1.6	3.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.3	245.4	247.8	250.2	247.4	246.3	247.4	248.5	249.5	2.0	4.8
TRADE	1225.5	1232.8	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1287.1	1298.8	1295.3	1302.3	1307.4	6.7	81.9
WHOLESALE (1)	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.4	255.8	256.5	257.1	257.5	3.0	7.6
RETAIL	975.9	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1031.4	1035.1	1039.5	1045.7	1050.2	7.6	74.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	330.2	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.8	349.5	349.9	352.7	354.1	353.8	6.9	22.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.4	349.6	351.5	353.3	354.1	4.4	14.9
SERVICES	1191.7	1198.3	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.8	1244.4	1241.3	1251.3	1253.3	1259.4	1267.3	6.3	75.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.8	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	117.9	118.1	118.4	119.3	121.8	4.3	5.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	325.0	327.7	328.9	330.6	332.4	6.6	20.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	3864.4	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3998.1	4014.4	4021.6	4037.1	4050.8	4.0	186.4
GOVERNMENT	696.1	690.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	713.5	715.2	716.0	719.7	722.2	3.7	26.1

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

PGM=CES598

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RUN DATE: 06/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT							
	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO		MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO		
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,797,300	4,797,400	4,583,800	-	100	.0	213,500	4.7
MINING	9,900	9,900	9,600		0	.0	300	3.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,700	8,300		0	.0	400	4.8
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	4,400		0	.0	300	6.8
CONSTRUCTION	338,400	337,400	338,200		1,000	.3	200	.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	91,300	91,200	91,900		100	.1	600	.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,900	50,400	49,600	-	500	- 1.0	300	.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	197,200	195,800	196,700		1,400	.7	500	.3
MANUFACTURING	525,100	523,900	516,500		1,200	.2	8,600	1.7
DURABLE GOODS	317,100	315,800	311,700		1,300	.4	5,400	1.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,200	27,000	26,200		200	.7	1,000	3.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,500	15,400	14,200		100	.6	1,300	9.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25,300	25,100	24,700		200	.8	600	2.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,300	5,100		200	3.8	400	7.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,800	36,900	36,300	-	100	- .3	500	1.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,400	42,400	44,100		0	.0	1,700	- 3.9
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	74,700	74,700	75,500		0	.0	800	- 1.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	64,500	63,900	61,700		600	.9	2,800	4.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,500	15,500	14,700		0	.0	800	5.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,700	9,600	9,200		100	1.0	500	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,000	208,100	204,800	-	100	.0	3,200	1.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,900	48,200	48,600	-	300	- .6	700	- 1.4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO		MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,300	12,300	12,400	0	.0	100	.8
TOBACCO							
MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	100	5.9
TEXTILE MILL							
PRODUCTS	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	3.8	200	8.0
APPAREL AND OTHER							
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	32,100	32,300	32,300	- 200	-.6	200	.6
PAPER AND							
ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,000	14,200	14,100	- 200	- 1.4	100	.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	63,300	62,600	60,000	700	1.1	3,300	5.5
CHEMICALS AND							
ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,900	23,900	24,300	0	.0	400	1.6
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	.0	100	4.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS							
PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,300	18,500	17,100	- 200	- 1.1	1,200	7.0
LEATHER AND							
LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	.0	100	4.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	249,500	248,500	244,700	1,000	.4	4,800	2.0
TRANSPORTATION	142,800	141,800	140,300	1,000	.7	2,500	1.8
RAILROAD							
TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,800	0	.0	700	8.0
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN							
PASSENGER TRANSIT	9,200	9,000	8,600	200	2.2	600	7.0
TRUCKING AND							
WAREHOUSING	50,000	49,800	48,400	200	.4	1,600	3.3
WATER							
TRANSPORTATION	16,300	16,200	14,200	100	.6	2,100	14.8
TRANSPORTATION BY							
AIR	42,200	41,900	43,500	300	.7	1,300	3.0
COMMUNICATION	69,500	69,700	69,500	- 200	-.3	0	.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND							
SANITARY SERVICES	37,200	37,000	34,900	200	.5	2,300	6.6
TRADE	1,309,400	1,311,900	1,227,500	- 2,500	-.2	81,900	6.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	257,500	257,100	249,900	400	.2	7,600	3.0
DURABLE GOODS	147,200	146,900	145,400	300	.2	1,800	1.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO		MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	110,300	110,200	104,500	100	.1	5,800	5.6
RETAIL TRADE	1,051,900	1,054,800	977,600	- 2,900	-.3	74,300	7.6
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,700	43,900	43,200	800	1.8	1,500	3.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	127,700	126,700	117,700	1,000	.8	10,000	8.5
FOOD STORES	173,700	172,900	158,300	800	.5	15,400	9.7
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	113,500	112,900	108,300	600	.5	5,200	4.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56,100	56,000	53,600	100	.2	2,500	4.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,200	51,100	47,200	100	.2	4,000	8.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	359,500	366,700	336,400	- 7,200	- 2.0	23,100	6.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	125,500	124,600	112,900	900	.7	12,600	11.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	354,100	353,300	339,200	800	.2	14,900	4.4
BANKING	74,000	73,600	73,600	400	.5	400	.5
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	65,700	65,300	62,400	400	.6	3,300	5.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS	57,200	57,000	53,200	200	.4	4,000	7.5
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,900	33,100	32,400	- 200	-.6	500	1.5
REAL ESTATE	97,200	97,300	92,800	- 100	-.1	4,400	4.7
SERVICES	1,276,400	1,278,900	1,200,400	- 2,500	-.2	76,000	6.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	124,300	127,100	119,200	- 2,800	- 2.2	5,100	4.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	64,800	66,400	58,800	- 1,600	- 2.4	6,000	10.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	251,700	248,800	239,300	2,900	1.2	12,400	5.2
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	48,900	48,000	45,600	900	1.9	3,300	7.2
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,000	19,800	19,800	200	1.0	200	1.0

SOURCE: FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

RUN DATE: 06/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT		MONTH FROM:	
	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	.0	200	2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	83,200	88,100	77,100	- 4,900	- 5.6	6,100	7.9
HEALTH SERVICES	332,400	330,600	311,900	1,800	.5	20,500	6.6
LEGAL SERVICES	46,800	46,100	44,300	700	1.5	2,500	5.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,100	50,200	45,700	- 100	-.2	4,400	9.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	65,700	65,600	61,800	100	.2	3,900	6.3
GOVERNMENT	734,500	733,600	707,700	900	.1	26,800	3.8
FEDERAL	112,600	111,600	107,000	1,000	.9	5,600	5.2
STATE AND LOCAL	621,900	622,000	600,700	- 100	.0	21,200	3.5
STATE	153,000	154,000	144,900	- 1,000	-.6	8,100	5.6
LOCAL	468,900	468,000	455,800	900	.2	13,100	2.9

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.

* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS
WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR
STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,881,000	5,837,000	5,567,000	314,000	5.6
Employment	5,562,000	5,515,000	5,251,000	311,000	5.9
Unemployment	319,000	322,000	316,000	3,000	0.9
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 0.3	---
Nation					
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	7.2	- 0.9	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

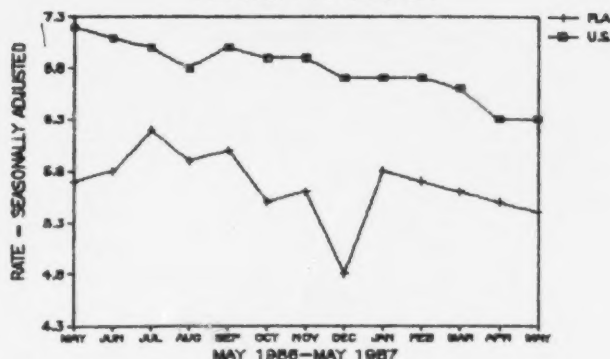
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,878,700	5,767,900	5,562,300	316,400	5.7
Employment	5,581,400	5,469,200	5,268,200	313,200	5.9
Unemployment	297,300	298,700	294,000	3,300	1.1
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	- 0.2	---
Nation					
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	7.0	- 0.9	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE DECLINE: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has now declined for the fifth straight month down to 5.4 percent in May. The month and year ago rates were not significantly different from the current rate. The number of jobless Floridians was 319,000 in May out of a labor force of 5,881,000. Florida's labor force jumped by 314,000 over the year while the number of unemployed only increased by 3,000. Florida's unemployment rate of 5.4 percent was 0.9 percentage points below the national rate of 6.3 percent in May.

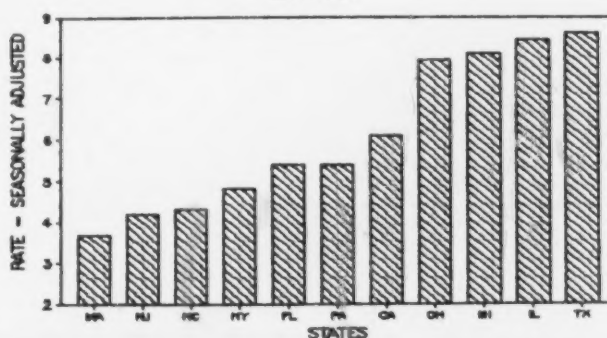
FLORIDA VS NATION



NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The labor market improvements of recent months held in May. Increases occurred both in the labor force and in employment, while the number of unemployed persons in May was the same as in April. The civilian jobless rate at 6.3 percent was unchanged and was about 1.0 percentage point lower than a year ago.

Most of the recent decline in national unemployment has occurred among adults -- both men and women. The jobless rate for teenagers has shown little improvement in the last six months. Over this same period, the rate for whites fell, but that for blacks has shown no clear pattern. Joblessness among persons of Hispanic origin has dropped; in May, their rate was below the 9.0 percent for the first time since early 1980.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 11 LARGEST STATES MAY 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted Eleven Largest States, May 1987

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida again was ranked as the state having the fifth lowest unemployment rate of the largest states in the nation. This shows the relative strength of the Florida economy given the fact that Florida has the fastest job growth rate of these eleven states. Massachusetts regained its position of being the state with the lowest jobless rate at 3.7 percent (New Jersey had experienced the lowest rate during the previous two months). Texas continued to be the state experiencing the highest unemployment rate (8.6 percent) of the nation's largest states.

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.7	California	6.1
New Jersey	4.2	Ohio	7.9
North Carolina	4.3	Michigan	8.1
New York	4.8	Illinois	8.4
Florida	5.4	Texas	8.6
Pennsylvania	5.4		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS FOR BIDDING ON FEDERAL

CONTRACTS: Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U.S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

The concept of channeling federal procurement contracts into high unemployment areas dates back to the early 1950's. At that time, during the Korean conflict, there was concern among government officials that high unemployment rates and low utilization of plants and equipment in some areas would lead to erosion of the mobilization base and adversely affect the nation's production capability. There was also concern that the cost of constructing new plants and relocating workers would cause an unnecessary drain on the nation's resources.

The U.S. Office of Defense Mobilization studied this problem and in February 1952 issued Defense Manpower Policy Number 4 (DMP-4). This policy implemented the idea of directing federal procurement contracts to employers in labor surplus areas. However, the labor surplus area program was not successful in directing federal contracts to employers in high unemployment areas, largely because the program lacked a statutory base. This was changed with the enactment on August 4, 1977 of Public Law 95-89. The Act provided statutory authority for the labor surplus area program by amending the Small Business Act and authorizing federal agencies to set-aside contracts to employers which agree to carry out a substantial portion of the contract in a labor surplus area. "Substantial portion" was defined as meaning over 50.0 percent of the value of the contract.

As a result of the Urban and Regional Policy Group's review of federal programs in 1977-1978, additional support was given to the labor surplus area program because of its potential for providing assistance to distressed areas. In March 1978, the U.S. General Services Administration was directed to work with each federal agency in setting targets for placing set-aside contracts in labor surplus areas. The U.S. General Services Administration was also directed to monitor the performance of the federal agencies in meeting the agreed-upon targets and to submit a report to the President every six months concerning the progress of each agency in meeting its goals. These directives were later incorporated in Executive Order 12073 which was signed on August 16, 1978.

Public Law 96-302 (Small Business Administration) was enacted on July 2, 1980 and authorized the labor surplus area program on a permanent basis. Like P.L. 95-89, the Act authorized federal

agencies to set aside contracts when there is a reasonable expectation that offers will be obtained from a sufficient number of firms to ensure that awards are made at reasonable prices. P.L. 96-302 also altered the priority of awards under the small business and labor surplus area programs, and established a new priority category of partial set-asides for small businesses located in labor surplus areas.

Section 1-103 of Executive Order 12073 assigned to the U.S. Department of Labor the responsibility for classifying labor surplus areas. This represented a continuation of the U.S. Labor Department's classification responsibilities since the inception of the labor surplus area program in the early 1950's under DMP-4. The U.S. Labor Department also has responsibility for classifying labor surplus areas under Executive Order 10582 which implements the Buy American Act.

PROCEDURES FOR CLASSIFYING LABOR SURPLUS AREAS:

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

Civil jurisdictions are now defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdiction in four States (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20.0 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20.0 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10.0 percent or more. This 10.0 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6.0 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average

unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

The classification procedures also provide for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstance criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is not temporary or seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstance criteria, the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information must submit a petition requesting such classification to the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

The U.S. Department of Labor usually issues the labor surplus area listing on an annual basis. The listing normally becomes effective each October 1 and remains in effect through the following September 30. During the course of the year, the annual listing of Florida's areas is updated on the basis of exceptional circumstance petitions sub-

mitted by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information and approved by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration.

This year the issuance of the new labor surplus area listing had to be delayed until the U.S. Department of Labor completed the implementation of Public Law 99-272 Section 18003, which required the Department to reduce the population criteria for labor surplus area classifications from 50,000 to 25,000. As a result, the new labor surplus area listing will be in effect only from April 1, 1987 through September 30, 1987.

The reference period used in preparing the new list was January 1984 through December 1985. The national average unemployment rate during this period (including data for Puerto Rico) was 7.5 percent. The new qualifying rate for labor surplus area classification is therefore 9.0 percent (7.5 percent times 1.20 equals 9.0 percent). The following is a complete listing of Florida's labor surplus areas as of April 1, 1987. If you need any further information, please contact the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Eligible Florida Labor Surplus Areas

Bay County
Calhoun County
Glades County
Gulf County
Hardee County
Hendry County
City of Hialeah
Holmes County
Indian River County
Lake County
City of Miami Beach
City of Miami
Okeechobee County
Polk County
Balance of St. Lucie County*
Sumter County
Washington County

* St. Lucie County less Port St. Lucie City

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

May 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	27,582	28,624	33,097	- 3.64	-16.66
Interstate Initial Claims	3,471	3,531	4,183	- 1.70	-17.02
Intrastate Initial Claims	24,111	25,093	28,914	- 3.91	-16.61
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,396	7,559	8,378	- 2.16	-11.72
Trade	4,376	4,407	4,661	- 0.70	- 6.11
Construction	4,130	4,579	5,470	- 9.81	-24.50
Manufacturing	3,783	4,076	5,646	- 7.19	-33.00
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,691	2,521	2,799	6.74	- 3.86
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	714	903	1,171	-20.93	-39.03
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	738	785	706	- 5.99	4.53
Information Not Available	283	263	83	7.60	240.96
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	208,261	240,891	265,588	-13.55	-21.58
Interstate Weeks Claimed	29,479	32,526	34,593	- 9.37	-14.78
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	178,782	208,365	230,995	-14.20	-22.60
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	176,802	179,741	192,261	- 1.64	- 8.04
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,521,539	1,559,819	1,498,169	- 2.45	1.56
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,650,419	9,523,129	8,769,619	1.34	10.04
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1986.					
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	175,513	179,745	190,646	- 2.4	- 7.9
New Applications (month)	41,183	39,937	45,669	3.1	- 9.8
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-87 to date)	448,619	415,602	436,206*	7.9	2.8
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	38,088	45,253	45,792	-15.8	-16.8
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	45,016	43,045	33,463	4.6	34.5
Placement Transactions (month)	18,857	19,670	21,937	- 4.1	-14.0
Individuals Placed (07-01-87 to date)	172,305	159,501	162,467*	9.3	6.1
Nonfarm (07-01-87 to date)	155,352	143,308	148,979*	8.4	4.3
Job Openings Filled (07-01-87 to date)	222,700	204,228	210,734*	9.0	5.7
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-87 to date)	25,272	23,607	26,133*	7.1	- 3.3

Sources:

- 1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.
- 2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.
- 3/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).
Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.
Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	*			*			*		
	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	405.45	406.80	410.60	45.0	45.1	47.8	9.01	9.02	8.59
PHOSPHATE ROCK	432.82	425.25	437.08	41.3	40.5	42.6	10.48	10.50	10.26
MANUFACTURING	328.86	326.43	322.36	40.6	40.3	40.6	8.10	8.10	7.94
DURABLE GOODS	336.60	330.48	332.44	41.2	40.7	41.4	8.17	8.12	8.03
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	280.89	280.60	280.60	40.3	40.2	39.3	6.97	6.98	7.14
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	243.58	238.76	259.49	38.0	37.6	40.8	6.41	6.35	6.36
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	381.41	384.94	397.44	43.0	43.3	46.0	8.87	8.89	8.64
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	384.89	400.73	382.23	41.7	43.7	41.1	9.23	9.17	9.30
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	311.58	303.14	313.08	41.6	40.8	41.8	7.49	7.43	7.49
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	380.58	359.79	356.59	42.1	40.7	42.2	9.04	8.84	8.45
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.96	332.11	327.55	41.2	40.6	39.8	8.13	8.18	8.23
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	402.66	389.50	384.89	41.9	41.0	41.7	9.61	9.50	9.23
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	309.34	306.20	306.77	41.3	41.1	41.4	7.49	7.45	7.41
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	256.70	258.17	243.82	38.2	37.8	39.2	6.72	6.83	6.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.60	321.19	309.67	39.7	39.8	39.6	8.00	8.07	7.82
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	292.44	295.39	282.50	40.9	40.8	40.3	7.15	7.24	7.01
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	296.15	299.55	288.04	44.4	43.1	42.8	6.67	6.95	6.73
TOBACCO	295.46	232.63	250.80	39.5	31.1	37.1	7.48	7.48	6.76
MANUFACTURES	189.37	181.51	181.25	36.7	35.8	35.4	5.16	5.07	5.12
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	517.30	549.15	512.26	45.1	47.3	46.4	11.47	11.61	11.04
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	348.56	351.74	344.28	37.2	37.3	37.3	9.37	9.43	9.23
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	421.34	447.72	443.50	39.9	42.0	43.1	10.56	10.66	10.29
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	293.33	285.71	267.03	43.2	42.9	41.4	6.79	6.66	6.45
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	507.98	514.08	485.19	41.4	42.0	40.5	12.27	12.24	11.98
COMMUNICATION ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	529.20	536.20	509.39	43.2	43.7	43.8	12.25	12.27	11.63
BANKING	261.80	263.74	238.51	38.5	38.9	39.1	6.80	6.78	6.10

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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